

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

By THE WASHINGTON TIMES CO.

HUTCHINS BUILDING

NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND D STS.

Telephone—Editorial Room, 431

Business Office, 340

NEW YORK OFFICE, 300 TRINITY BUILDING

Tele. 5-0000 or Evening Edition, One Cent

Sunday Edition, Three Cents

Monthly, by Carrier—

Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents

Evening, Twenty-five Cents

Morning and Sunday, Fifty Cents

Evening, Twenty-five Cents

BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID

Morning and Sunday, \$5.00

Evening and Sunday, \$3.50

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

A Rough Outlook.

Between the "devil" of the trusts and the "deep sea" of foreign protest and indignation, the Administration is entitled to sympathy for its unpleasant predicament in connection with the Dingley bill.

To begin with, it has become evident to the Republican experts of the Treasury Department that, like its antetype, the McKinley bill, the present measure is "an act to reduce the revenues." They do not believe that, if passed, it would produce 50 per cent of the Dingley estimate during the first year of its operation. This, taken in conjunction with Treasury facts already published in *The Times*, would involve a national shortage of over \$158,000,000 at the end of the first fiscal year of the new Administration. The startling prospect of another bond issue, or, alternatively, the coinage of the seigniorage silver in the Treasury vaults, stares the Republican party in the face. There appears to be but one practicable, even partial, escape from the situation, and that is to remodel the Dingley bill and make it a revenue measure.

It is quite needless to say that this will not be done. The Dingley bill is not yet revenue destroying enough to satisfy the voracity of its proposed beneficiaries. There is as steady a pressure from interests demanding enrichment at the cost and loss of the people, as there is incessant protest against the entire scheme from all other sources. The financial and monopoly powers which joined to make this Administration a possibility, each will have its pound of flesh. To the latter the question of public revenue is one of complete indifference, so that the fiscal system enacted enables it to rather unearned wealth by grinding the people. To the former it is the vital consideration. The money power is heart and soul for such a measure as the Dingley bill, because it will not produce revenue, and therefore will create a situation which it believes will necessitate more and greater bond issues. These two dominant, contributory Republican forces will compel the Administration to stick by its fiscal policy and program, without reference to what effect the same may have upon national or international interests.

That the enactment into law of the Dingley bill would have serious commercial consequences, is not doubted in any quarter. The dignified, but explicit protests of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, are proofs of this. Germany reminds this Government, in the studiously courteous language of diplomacy, that certain provisions of the proposed law are in violation of existing treaty agreements between the United States and the Empire. If these violations are enacted into law by the Congress, Germany will feel compelled to adopt measures corresponding with her interests, and that would involve the prohibition of American breadstuffs, German imports of which alone last year amounted to \$8,000,000; of all our provisions; and possibly of all our exports to Germany, now aggregating an annual value of \$94,000,000. What other countries can, or will, do to us, remains to be seen. It will be commensurate with our insane attack upon them.

For these and other sufficient reasons we venture to opine that the Republican picnic in Dingley Dell will not result in as much pleasure to the participants as they may have anticipated.

A State of War.

Several important current events have come to public knowledge within a few days, to reinforce the position taken by Senator Morgan, that a "state of war" exists in Cuba, and that, therefore, this Government ought at once to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots.

First among considerations bearing on the situation, is the evidence that the Cuban army for some time has held, and is fortifying the seaport and town of Banes, on the north coast of the island. Before the war Banes was a place of considerable commercial importance. It was the seat of a large fruit trade with the United States and is one of the most convenient harbors of the country, having deep water at its wharves and piers. Here it was that the Rodoff expedition recently landed, the steamer which carried it moored at the docks and there discharging its important cargo of artillery, small arms, dynamite and military supplies. A strong Spanish force assailed the town at the time, but was repulsed with loss by the garrison, and the entire cargo was safely conveyed, under its eyes, to the several headquarters of Gens. Gomez and Calixto Garcia. Under the Cleveland regime, the chief reason assigned for refusing recognition of belligerency was that the Cubans did not control any seaport. That objection no longer holds.

Other events occur in establishing conclusive evidence of a "state of war." Although Gen. Weyler lately announced the complete "pacification" of Pinar del Rio, the Cuban commanders Ducas and Delgado have won a signal victory in that province, in open fight, completely routing a Spanish column, which was compelled to leave its dead and wounded and its arms and ammunition in the hands of the patriots. Cuban successes are reported elsewhere in the island, and Gen. Garcia has captured the Spanish general Alvarado, which at least offsets the earlier capture, by the Spaniards, of Gen. Jose Rivera.

If the possession and fortification of an

important seaport, and its successful defense against an army, taken in connection with other victorious military operations, does not entitle the Cuban people to recognition as belligerents, in the name of justice and common sense, what would?

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees.

Daniel W. Voorhees entered into rest yesterday morning. In his death, sudden at the last, although not entirely unexpected, there passes away a strong political and historical figure in the life and national evolution of the present and preceding generations. Few, indeed, are the men surviving him who can say, as he could, that in early life he was the friend and companion of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and practiced at the bar before Jefferson Davis, when that, also historical character, sat on the circuit bench of the United States. What better can be said of Mr. Voorhees than that he retained the sincere friendships of the martyred President to the last day of the latter's life, although the two were widely separated in political faith and associations.

He was a strong man in every sense. His leadership of his party in Indiana was magnetic, continuous, and it followed him with devoted enthusiasm to many and brilliant victories, and sometimes, with equal trust and confidence, to defeat. In the Senate of the United States, where he served for nearly twenty years, Mr. Voorhees was distinguished for his capacity for business, and his ready grasp of great questions and affairs, as well as for the gift of eloquence which marked his career from first to last, whether at the bar, on the hustings, or in the halls of Congress. His heart was great and kindly. He loved books, nature, and his friends. In the forum he was an adversary to be feared. In the quiet of the home circle he was hearty and genial. His calling away to join the great majority, whose army already included the honored names of Lincoln and nearly all the giants of his own day and generation, will leave a gap in the ranks of those who participated in and survive the political strifes, victories, defeats, and triumphs of the past forty years, that never can be filled.

Servant or Master?

In his famous explanatory speech, the other day, Autocrat Reed was pleased to say, in his easiest and most fluent manner, while reviewing the all-absorbing power of the Chair: "It is a power that is given to him by the House for its purposes and its purposes alone; not for any selfish purposes; not for him to carry out any personal desires or designs of his own; but to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them, after a faithful and conscientious examination of the subject."

Certainly nothing could be humbler, more proper, or more patriotic than these remarks of the Speaker-Autocrat. The only difficulty is that like some other public teachers, his practices do not invariably accord with his declarations and precepts. For example, last winter, a large majority of the House, including all but twenty of the Republican membership, signed a petition asking, with the humility becoming in servants, addressing their master, that he would allow three days for debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill. We are not aware that, on the occasion named, Mr. Reed felt it incumbent upon him to "carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them." We do not recollect how he could acquire any better or fuller knowledge of those wishes, than was conveyed to him in that historic round robin. Nevertheless, he rejected the petition and refused the desired hearing.

There is an explanation of the apparent paradox, which does not appear to have illuminated the minds of many people, who think that the despotic sway of the Autocrat is inconsistent with the honored language of his explanation. Therefore, we beg to offer it, in order that the character for consistency of a great and good man may be rescued from the least breath of suspicion.

When the Autocrat states that all power and dominion over the House, are given him, "to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them," he completely comprehends and includes the fact that, being himself the House, the whole House, and nothing but the House, his wishes must be its wishes, "as he understands them," ipso facto, "world without end." That seems to explain the mystery!

The Bankruptcy Bill.

At length there appears to be some hope that the Torrey bankruptcy bill will reach a vote in the Senate. This is a measure with a history. For ten years it has undergone a studious and laborious evolution, engaging in the effort to perfect it many distinguished exponents of the best legal ability and business wisdom and experience of the country. In its present form, probably, it is as nearly what such a bill ought to be as expert American ingenuity could make it, with full recognition of all the interests, rights and equities variously involved.

At the late session of Congress a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee was opposed to the bill, but at the present one a favorable report has been secured, and it should not fall of action before adjournment. There will be ample time for its consideration while the Finance Committee is struggling with the tariff bill. If passed, it would find the House without much business on its hands, and in that body probably it would go through without any strong opposition. A similar bill was favorably acted upon by the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

A general law of this kind is urgently demanded by the country. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the Torrey bill will be acceptable to mercantile and manufacturing interests in all parts of the Union. It will at once tend to cure much unnecessary distress and many hardships, and to place commercial relations upon a safer and more reliable basis. We hope to see the matter disposed of without further delay.

A Fearful Retrospect.

If Mr. Dingley happens still to be in a "retrospective" mood, it will pain him to learn, that neither his patriotic device in that direction, nor yet the complimentary one designed by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, appear to have exerted any very startling influence in suppressing commerce. At least thirty-five large, able-bodied steamships are reported as ploughing the mighty deep, under forced draught, toward the good port of Boston, deeply laden with Wilson wool and other anti-Dingley products of foreign climes.

Although facts like this may be unpleasant to Mr. Dingley, to the treasurer of the party national committee, and to some other beneficiaries expectant, they are, contrariwise, calculated to bring a gleam of hope to the people at large. One of the most important of the high protective wool-dealing houses of Philadelphia, that of Messrs. Justice & Bateman, is quoted as declaring that it is nonsense to predict higher prices for woolen goods, since American manufacturers all have laid in more than a year's supply. One New England concern has rented a large unused church and is filling it with wool. Throughout Boston and the manufacturing districts of the East, every sort of structure is being utilized to hold anti-Dingley raw material.

In the face of such movements, we have the explicit, and no doubt sincere statement of Mr. Dingley, that the mill in which he is personally interested has not bought a pound of free wool, "so far as he knows." We have only to add that, in case he knows much on that particular branch of the subject, both he and his mill are greatly to be pitied.

Sacred Right of Forest Destruction.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, has addressed a memorial to the Congress asking for a vacation of the February order establishing three forest reservations within that Commonwealth, aggregating an area of about eight million acres.

The memorial regards the order in question as a monstrous assault upon the pride, rights, interests and welfare of the State, and charges that it was made upon the representations and report of "three irresponsible strangers, after a flying visit of a couple of days." It alleges that the new reservations include nearly the entire mining country of the State of Washington, and that their permanent establishment will involve widespread disaster to the enterprise, progress and prosperity of the whole community. The memorialists denounce the reservation policy as applied to their country, generally and particularly, and demand the immediate restoration of the reserved territory to the public domain.

The principal trouble seems to be that, in providing for public reservations, the Congress has not yet made provision for their utilization forming and other legitimate purposes, under proper conditions and restrictions. That ought to be done at once. Consistently with the natural and necessary national determination to save and conserve what forest lands have been left to us by destroyers, plunderers and fires, as few hardships as possible should be allowed to fall upon the communities nearest to reservations. With a reasonable and intelligent system of forest management, under Government control, all the use that should under any circumstances be allowed, could be, and in that case, there need be no cause for complaint.

As between a vital and fast increasing public necessity and local interests which, as in the case of the Washington memorialists, deserve consideration, the Congress ought to be willing to provide measures for both public and private relief without any sort of delay.

Seventy-four banks with liabilities aggregating \$12,744,650, out of total failures amounting to \$90,752,561, is the tale of McKinley prosperity to the end of March. This is a bad beginning, but the tariff may do the rest.

Although it is not so stated we presume that Gen. Weyler's staff officer, now on his way to Washington, bears the official congratulations so generally spoken of in Havana papers.

One of the earliest results of commercial demoralization caused by the Dingley tariff agitation is a serious fall in the price of American wheat. The farmer must toil and suffer, that the trusts may have their pound of flesh.

Indifference to the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as a possession does not extend beyond Washington. Because the Hawaiian government refused to allow the landing of a cargo of illegal Japanese immigrants, one of the Mikado's warships has been dispatched to see about it. Both friends and enemies of annexation may be expected to take notice of this occurrence, and really something ought to be done.

All true friends of humanity, and denominational colleges, will rejoice to hear that the Standard Oil Trust at last has succeeded in effecting a union with its only rival, the great Russian oil trust. The high contracting parties will now divide the earth, and oil certificates already have risen.

We regret to learn that Senator Hanna's favorite Hunter appears to be weak in the back, although still showing excellent wind power.

The Hon. David Bennett Hill does not take kindly to the idea of the new State of Manhattan. It would be too much like digging the ground away from the roots of that grand political tree, in one of whose upper branches Wolfert's Roost is situated.

The question now is, how long will it take the Dingley catalogue of absurdities to pass a given point, if that point is the Senate?

Mr. Reed had better get a pair of golf stockings himself, if that is what is the matter with Mr. Simpson.

It appears that the circular issued to collectors of customs by the late Secretary of the Treasury, establishing regulations for the introduction of Chinese laborers to work on Chinese exhibits at the Nashville exposition, probably will let in about 2,000 of them. Secretary Gage will be compelled to act "retrospectively" and do something to bar them out. Retrospection is his great hold; although sometimes it must call up thoughts of former single tax views and other unorthodox ideas.

GLAD HE IS DEAD.

Mrs. Albes Reaffirms Her Pleasure Over Her Husband's Demise.

New York, April 10.—Now that her husband is dead and out of the way, Mrs. Albes is looking forward to a peaceful future for herself and children. As soon as the news reached her that Albes had been stricken with heart disease on Friday afternoon, she said: "I will pray to God that he may die before morning."

He did die, this morning. To the messenger from Bellevue Hospital, who came to her room to tell her of Albes' death, she said: "I know what you have come for. You have come to tell me that he is dead. My prayer has been answered."

Two hundred dollars insurance comes to the woman, but it is not for this she rejoices. It is because she feels that with Albes out of the way she and the three children will have a chance. She is fully able to support herself and them and has done so for the last year, during which time Albes did not live with her. "I do not bear any anger against him," she said today, "but I feel a great relief that he is gone and can never trouble me any more."

It is eighteen years now since he began to drink, and with drink came neglect and abuse and blows for her and the children. Once he drove me to attempt suicide and once he tried to poison me. You can't expect that a woman who was willing to do it to escape her husband should regret his death, and I'm not going to pretend to grieve when I feel as if a load had been lifted from me."

Among her neighbors Mrs. Albes has the reputation of being a hard-working woman and her apartments are neat and comfortable.

AIDING DISMISSED EX-SOLDIERS.

Plans of the Veteran Protective Association.

The Department of the Postoffice, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Veteran Protective Association, a local organization, are exerting heavy pressure upon the Administration with a view to the reinstatement and transfer of the ex-Union soldiers who were dismissed from the regular army during the war.

The proposition before Secretary Albes has enlisted the sympathy of that official in the cause of the dismissed.

The proposition is to effect a reinstatement of the old soldiers for a nominal period and then to have them taken into the several departments by transfer. It is understood at the Department of the Interior that Secretary Albes has agreed to receive into his department about twenty of these men, should their reinstatement in the War Department be effected.

It is understood that the Department of the Interior has agreed to receive into his department about twenty of these men, should their reinstatement in the War Department be effected.

It is understood that the Department of the Interior has agreed to receive into his department about twenty of these men, should their reinstatement in the War Department be effected.

FELL BENEATH A HORSE.

Richard Lamb Meets With a Serious Accident on Rock Creek Bridge.

Richard L. Lamb, a caterer at the Catholic University, met with a serious accident while crossing the Rock Creek Bridge on his way to Georgetown yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lamb was riding his wheel when he became caught between a cable train coming one way and a heavy vehicle going in the other direction. In endeavoring to make his way out he fell from his bicycle and rolled beneath the horse. The animal became frightened and kicked the man in the face rendering him unconscious.

He was picked up and taken to the Emergency Hospital. He soon recovered consciousness. Drs. Lawrence and Howe, who treated him, discovered that besides an ugly gash on the head, where the shoe of the horse had struck him, he had also sustained a fracture of the collar bone.

SENIOR CANOVAS SANGUINE.

He Thinks the War in Cuba Will Soon Be Over.

Havana, April 10.—A dispatch from Madrid says that in the cabinet council, held yesterday at Madrid, and presided over by the queen regent, Senor Canovas announced to the queen that the revolution in the province of Pinar del Rio, was near its end, owing to the continuous victories of the Cuban army, and that the government will soon present to her majesty for her signature a decree proclaiming the pacification of that province.

The Havana police believe it has discovered the secret revolutionary junta in this city, whose president, it is said by the police, is a Cuban lawyer named Jose Pedro Gay. Senor Gay and six other men, accused of belonging to the junta, were sent today to Chafarinas.

They are sentenced to hard labor. The police allege that they discovered in Senor Gay's house communications from Senor Estrada Palma, of New York, advising Gay of the sending of expeditions to Cuba.

BIG BUCKETSHIP RAIDED.

The Proprietors Arrested and Many Thousands Dollars Secured.

New York, April 10.—Wall Street's oldest bucket shop, the Open Board of Brokers, at 46 Broad street, with an entrance also on New Street, was raided by the police this morning.

The news of the raid gave a great fright to the bucket-shop crowd, and many of the customers thought a robbery was in progress against them since the collapse of the E. S. Dean Company. Six detectives made the raid and arrested A. C. Garland, the manager; Edward T. Hibbard, and Walter F. Hubbard. Some of the customers thought a robbery was in progress when the detectives seized the books and safe, and fled in a panic.

The arrested men were released on bail.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

Students From Various States Graduate as Veterinarians.

The annual commencement of the Veterinary School of the Columbian University was held last night in the lecture hall of the university.

The commencement of the graduates was made by Prof. Salmon, after which Rev. B. L. Whitman, president of the university, presented the diplomas.

The graduating students were as follows: Reid Rawlingson Ashworth, of Rhode Island; William H. Barn, of Virginia; Basil A. Bond, of England; William P. Ellender, of Illinois; Joseph Nelson McGary, of Maryland; Floyd G. Seammell, of New York; John Shaw, of Delaware; Elbridge C. Switzer, of Massachusetts; Robert H. Twitty, of North Carolina; George Ransom White, of Tennessee.

Offer of Reduced Wages.

Birmingham, Ala., April 10.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has made a proposition to their miners, 8,000 in number, to accept a reduction of 5 cents per ton on coal digging, to go into effect June 1. The miners made no immediate reply, but will hold meetings next week to discuss matters.

A Warning to Mrs. Green.

(From the Chicago Record.)

If Mrs. Betty Green insists on gobbling Chicago, she should be warned in time that two badly battered political machines go with it.

Coming to the Scratch.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Mr. William E. Chandler seems to be engaged in sharpening his claws for Hanna.

Bestness is the keynote of the big store

Every department is pitched on the same harmonious chord. To be true to our policy we will not be undersold. Your experience proves that our values cannot be outdone. As leaders we must lead.



Men's and Youths' Top Coats and Suits.

The spring stock more than ever justifies the name of "the finest clothing in America." Each garment is the embodiment of every element that gives satisfaction—fine fabrics—fine trimmings—and honest and thorough tailoring. These Suits and Overcoats are our own make. Don't make any allowance for their being ready to wear. Judge by the highest standard you know of.

These are special offerings for Easter—where prices have been trimmed closer than usual.



Top Coats.

Tan Covert Cloth Top Coats, cut short, lined with good quality Italian cloth, silk sleeve linings. These coats are equal to what sell at \$20.00 at \$10.00.

200 for this week at \$7.50

All-wool and fast color Black Cheviot, light weight. Covert—lined with silk lining throughout—medium length. You won't be able to match these coats for \$3 or \$5 more.

150 for this week at \$10.00

Imported Tan Covert Cloth Coats, lined all through with silk, strap seams, rich facings, silk stitching. These suits are equal to what sell at \$15.00. Really value for \$20.00.

175 for this week at \$15.00



Boys' Clothing.

Price isn't the lever we use to attract business. But worth is. We put our faith in the discriminating judgment of the mothers, and they cannot fail to see their greatest satisfaction in the superior excellence of our qualities—the reasonableness of our prices—the immensity of our variety.

Easter is heralded by a hundred novelties—exclusive and new—made specially upon our order—Brownies, Sailors, Juniors, Reefers, Middys, and Vestados in a great array of cute and comely effects—rich and unique.

Boys' Spring Reefers.

Tan Covert Cloth, with inlaid velvet collar and big pearl buttons. This is the latest style and good value for \$5.00. Sizes 4 to 8.

5.00

Boys' Furnishings.

Special lot of Easter Neckwear for boys. Window Shades, 3 to 8. Good value for \$5.00. New colors and new patterns. Usual 35c grade.

25c

Boys' Long Pants Suits.

Boys' Long Pants Suits, in Gray Mixed Cheviot, with worsted finish, single-breasted. Four-buttoned. Sizes 4 to 19. Worth \$7.50.

5.00

Special price

Boys' Stylish Plaid Cheviot Long Pants Suit, with single-breasted cut, collar and cuffs, made with extra care. Worth \$12.50. Good value for \$10.00.

10.00

Fine French Venetian Top Coats, in new shades of tan, with best quality silk lining. Perfect fitting and tailor made.

75 for this week at \$20.00

Men's Suits.

Gray Scotch Cheviot Sack Suits, all wool and stylish pattern. We guarantee the fit and the fabric, good value at \$10.00.

225 for this week at \$7.50

3-button Cutaway Sack Suits, in new plaid effect—centered and ready-made. Everything about these suits is of value beyond the price.

175 for this week at \$10.00

Genuine Imported Scotch Cheviot Sack Suits, exclusive pattern and made up with double-breasted waistcoat. Not ready made anywhere—not to be ordered by any tailor under \$25.00.

90 for this week at \$15.00

Cutaway Coats and Vests.

Black Thibet and Black Clay Worked Cutaway Coats and Vests, lined with silk or finest grade of serge—cut in the very latest fashion. We have a large variety of handsome new patterns in spring Trowsers to wear with these coats and vests. They're worth \$20.00.

All this week at \$15.00

Novelty Short Pants Suits.

A lot of Brownie and Reefer Suits, in neat all-wool cheviot, with lot effects, prettily braided. Sizes 4 to 8. Good value at \$5.00.

3.00

A lot of Sailor Suits, in light and medium color. Mixed Cheviot or plain blue, tastefully trimmed—jacket, collar and cuffs, made with extra care. Good value for \$6.00.

5.00

A lot of Gray Scotch, Blue Serge, Brown, Navy, and Tan Covert Cloth Suits, with fancy braided collar and cuffs, made with extra care. Good value for \$6.75.

6.75

Green and Blue Clay Serge Brownie and Reefer Suits, with White, Blue, and Brown Plaid collar and cuffs, made with extra care. Good value for \$9.50.

9.50

Handsome Dark Brown, All-wool Cheviot Combination Suits, each with two pairs of pants, sewed with silk, and made in most perfect way. Sizes 7 to 16. Good value for \$6.00.

6.00

Genuine Ransome Cheviot Double-breasted Short Pants Suits, in stylish plaid patterns, double seat and knees in pants. Also a lot of All-wool Blue and Black Cheviot, made in same style. Sizes 8 to 17 years. Good value at \$7.50.

7.50

Handsome Dark Brown, All-wool Cheviot Combination Suits, each with two pairs of pants, sewed with silk, and made in most perfect way. Sizes 7 to 17. Worth \$9.00.

9.00

Saks and Company,

"Saks' Corner."

THE WORK OF THE FLOOD

News of Disaster and Death From the Stricken Region.

Refugees Live in Tents—Several Drownings Near Helena—Help for the Destitute.

Helena, Ark., April 10.—While the water has fallen to such an extent in North Helena as to allow people to return to their homes, the situation in South Helena is not so